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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/020,166	12/18/2001	Kazuo Oki	1422-0511P	9271
2292	7590 03/10/2004		EXAM	INER
	EWART KOLASCH &	BOYER, CHARLES I		
PO BOX 747 FALLS CHU	RCH, VA 22040-0747		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		1751	

DATE MAILED: 03/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/020,166	OKI ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Charles Boyer	1751				
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, and If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by significant processes and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a n. a reply within the statutory minimum of this briod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI tatute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>18 December 2001</u> .					
· —	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
.—	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims	,					
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are pending in the applicate 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction are	drawn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exan	niner.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeya	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the column 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bu * See the attached detailed Office action for a	nents have been received. nents have been received in A priority documents have beer reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No received in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)						
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03/01/04. 	Paper No(Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Before citing the references against the present claims, the examiner would like to state for the record that due to the inordinate breadth of the present claims, requiring only a builder particle containing well known builder ingredients, the examiner maintains that a thorough search is impossible. Zeolites, sodium carbonate, and polyacrylates are among the most common builders known, present in literally thousands of detergent compositions. While zeolites containing alkaline earth metals are much less common, these are only optional ingredients of the present invention. The examiner has taken into consideration the present invention as a whole, in order to identify the closest prior art, which art is cited below. Applicants should be aware however, that there are many other references that could have been cited against the present invention. Any response from applicants to the references cited below that does not also address the fact that their claims are extremely broadly written, together with a clear statement of what applicants consider to be the novelty of their invention, would likely not be successful in rendering those claims allowable.

2. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dorset et al, US 5,756,445.

Dorset et al teach granular laundry detergents, an example of which is a spray dried powder comprising zeolite A, acrylic/maleic copolymer, and sodium carbonate (col. 12, example 1). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

3. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jolicoeur, US 5,178,798.

Jolicoeur teach granular laundry detergents, an example of which contains a builder granule comprising zeolite A, sodium polyacrylate, and sodium carbonate (col. 15, example IV). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory. With respect to the base particles being "obtainable by" spray drying, where a product by process claim is rejected over a prior art product that appears to be identical, although produced by a different process, the burden is upon applicant to come forward with evidence establishing an unobvious difference between the claimed product and the prior art product. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA).

4. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Clayton et al, US 5,009,804.

Clayton et al teach granular laundry detergents, an example of which is a spray dried powder comprising zeolite A, sodium sulphate, and sodium polyacrylate (col. 20, example 2). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

5. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ahmed et al, US 5,423,997.

Ahmed et al teach granular dishwashing detergents, an example of which is a spray dried powder comprising zeolite A, sodium polyacrylate, and sodium carbonate (col. 14, table I). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

6. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Steltenkamp et al, US 4,715,862.

Steltenkamp et al teach granular laundry detergents, an example of which is a spray dried powder comprising zeolite A, sodium polyacrylate, and sodium carbonate (col. 5, example 1). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

7. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Larson et al, WO 00/18872 (see US equivalent 6,468,957).

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Larson et al teach granular laundry detergents, an example of which contains a builder granule comprising zeolite A, sodium sulfate, acrylic/maleic copolymer and sodium carbonate (col. 21, table 2). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory. With respect to the base particles being "obtainable by" spray drying, where a product by process claim is rejected over a prior art product that appears to be identical, although produced by a different process, the burden is upon applicant to come forward with evidence establishing an unobvious difference between the claimed product and the prior art product. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA).

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Murphy, US 4,379,080.

Murphy teaches granular detergent compositions (see abstract). An example of such a composition comprises zeolite A, sodium carbonate, sodium sulfate, and a polyacrylamide/acrylate wherein the granular compositions are prepared by spray drying an aqueous slurry (col. 11, example II and col. 3, lines 9-20). As this reference meets all material limitations of the claims at hand, the reference is anticipatory.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. References EP 1,104,806 and US 6,376,453 are cumulative to the references cited above.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles I Boyer whose telephone number is 571 272 1311. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on 571 272 1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dan Boyer

Charles I Boyer Primary Examiner Art Unit 1751